The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 169.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

Tilton's Thunderbolt

The Pent-up Wrath of Years at Last Explodes.

A Direct Arraignment of the Plymouth Divine.

Specific Charges Against the Great Preacher's Morality.

The Whole Story in Tiltonian Colorings.

A WIFE'S WANDERINGS AS TOLD BY HER HUSBAND.

Getting Down to Details, Days and Dates.

Eighteen Months of Alleged Criminality.

How Mr. Tilton Became Cognizant of the Situation.

Mrs. Tilton's Confessions and Retractions.

Epistolary Exchanges Between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

Adoring Love Letters to Theodore from Mrs. T.

MUTUAL FRIENDS STEP IN AS PEACEMAKERS.

The Woodhull Scents the Battle from Afar.

Tilton Tries Cajolery on 'Vic,' but Fails at Last.

The Gathered Storm Eventually Bursts.

THE SCANDAL OF THE CENTURY IN FULL REVIEW.

Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton to Make a Statement To-morrow.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1874.

Mr. Tilton's Statement.

Gentlemen of the Committee: In communicating to you this detailed statement of facts of evidences which you have been several days expecting at my hands, let me remind you of the circumstances which call this statement forth. In my recent letter to Dr. Bacon I alluded to an offence and an apology by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. To whomsoever else this allusion seemed indefinite, to Mr. Beecher it was plain. The offence was committed by him. The apology was made by him. Both acts were his own, and were among the most momentous occurrences of his life. Of all the men in Plymouth church, or in the world, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the one man who was best informed concerning this offence and apology, and the one man who least needed to inquire into either. Nevertheless, while possessing perfect knowledge of both these acts done by himself, he has chosen to put on

Public Affectation of Ignorance,

and no sense concerning them, and has conspicuously appointed a committee of six of the ablest men of his church, together with two attorneys to whom he has given the charge to regard as the unaccountable mystery of this offence and apology, as if he had neither committed one nor offered the other, but as if both were mere figments of another man's imagination, thus adroitly prompting the public to draw the deduction that I am a person under some hallucination or delusion, living in a dream and forging a fraud. Furthermore, in order to cast over this explanation the delicate glamour which always lends charm to the defence of a woman's honor,

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, Lately My Wife,

has been prompted away from her home to reside with Mr. Beecher's friends, and to co-operate with him in his ostensibly honest and laudable inquiry into the facts concerning which she, too, as well as he, has for years past had perfect and equal knowledge with himself. This investigation, therefore, has been publicly pressed upon me by Beecher, seconded by Mrs. Tilton, both of whom, in so doing, have united in assuming before the public the non-existence of grave and solemn facts into which they have conspired to investigate for the purpose, not of eliciting, but of

Denying the Truth.

This joint assumption by them, which has seemed to your committee to be in good faith, has naturally led you into an examination in which you expect to find on their part nothing but innocence and on my part nothing but slander. It is now my unhappy duty, from which I have in vain hitherto sought earnestly to be delivered, to give you the facts and evidences for reversing your opinion on this subject. In doing this painful, I may say heart-rending duty, the responsibility for making the grave disclosures which I am about to lay before you belongs not to me, but, first, to Beecher, who has prompted you to this examination, and, next, to Mrs. Tilton, who has joined him in a conspiracy which cannot fail to be full of peril and wretchedness to many hearts. I call you to witness that in my first brief examination by the committee I begged and implored you not to inquire into the facts of this case, but rather to seek to bury them beyond all possible revelation. Happy for all concerned had this entreaty been heeded! It is now too late. The last opportunity for reconciliation and settlement has passed. This investigation, undertaken by you in ignorance of the dangers against which Beecher should have warned you in advance, will shortly prove itself to your surprise to have been an act of

Wanton and Wicked Folly,

for which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as its originator and public sponser, will hereafter find "no space for repentance, though he seek it carefully and with tears." This desperate man must hold himself only, and not me, accountable for the wretchedness which disclosures will carry to his own home and hearth, as they have already brought to mine. I will add that the original documents referred to in the ensuing sworn statements are for the most part in my possession, but that apology and a few other papers are in the hands of Francis D. Moulton.

Truly Yours,
(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton's Sworn Statement.

Whereas, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has instigated the appointments of a committee consisting of six members of his church and society, to inquire and report upon alleged aspersions upon his character by Theodore Tilton; and whereas Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, formerly the wife of Mr. Tilton, has openly deserted her home, in order to co-operate with Beecher in a conspiracy to overthrow the credibility and good repute of her late husband as a man and citizen, therefore, Theodore Tilton being thus authorized and inquire, and by a published demand made upon him by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and being now and hereafter released by an act of Mrs. Tilton from further responsibility for the concealment of truth touching her relations with Beecher, therefore, Theodore Tilton hereby sets forth under solemn oath the following

Facts and Testimony.

I. That on the 24 of October, 1855, at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, a marriage between Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth R. Richards was performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which marriage, thirteen years afterward, was dishonored and violated by this clergyman through the criminal seduction of this wife and mother, as hereinafter set forth.

Beecher's Perfidy.

II. That for a period of about fifteen years, extending both before and after this marriage, an intimate friendship existed between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree that in consequence thereof the subsequent dishonoring by Beecher of his friend's wife was a crime of uncommon wrongfulness and perfidy.

Criminal Intercourse.

III. That about nine years ago Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began, and thereafter continued, a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, for whose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration, visiting her from time to time for years until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits, during which period, by many tokens and attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward during the period hereinafter stated, the relation called "criminal intercourse," this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminally or morally wrong, such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such violation of virtue and honor.

Elizabeth's Tender State of Mind.

IV. That on the evening of October 10, 1868, or thereabouts, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton held an interview with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at his residence, she being then in a tender state of mind, owing to the recent death and burial of a young child, and during this interview an act of criminal commerce took place between the pastor and this parishoner, the motive on her part being, as hereinbefore stated, not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong, which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Tilton's residence during a pastoral visit paid by Beecher to her on a subsequent Saturday evening, followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the autumn of 1868 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which her pastor would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment, these acts of wrong being on her part from first to last not wanton to consciously wicked, but arising through a blinding of her moral perceptions, occasioned by a powerful influence exerted on her mind at that time to this end by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her trusted religious preceptor and guide.

Too Much Visiting.

V. That the pastoral visits made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Mrs. Tilton during the year 1868 became so frequent as to excite comment, being in marked contrast with his known habit of making few pastoral calls on his parishoners, which frequency in Mrs. Tilton's case is shown in letters written to her husband during his absence in the West, these letters giving evidence that during a period of five or six weeks, twelve different pastoral calls on Mrs. Tilton were made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which calls became notorably infrequent on Tilton's return to his home.

Elizabeth's Excuse.

VI. That previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy, one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attentions from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the fact that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity, and which led to convince him that she could receive his kindness and yet resist his solicitations, and that she could inspire in him by her purity and fidelity an increased respect for the chaste dignity of womanhood.

the autumn of 1868 she maintained with Christian firmness toward her pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous pleas, which were strong and oft repeated, and he better for his bold repulse, dated February 3, 1868, she wrote as follows: "To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

Theodore's First Suspicion.

VII. That the first suspicion which crossed the mind of Theodore Tilton that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was abusing or might abuse the affection and reverence which Mrs. Tilton bore towards her pastor, was an improper caress given by Beecher to Mrs. Tilton by [illegible] while seated by her side on the door of his library, overlooking engravings. Mr. Tilton, a few hours afterwards, asked of his wife an explanation of her permission of such liberty, whereat she at first denied the fact, but then confessed it, and said she had spoken chidingly to Beecher concerning it. On another occasion Tilton, after leaving his house in the early morning, returned to it in the forenoon, and on going to his bed chamber found the door locked, and when, on knocking, the door was opened by Mrs. Tilton, Beecher was seen within, apparently much confused and exhibiting a flushed face. Mr. Tilton afterwards made a plausible explanation, which, from the confidence reposed in her by her husband, was by him deemed satisfactory.

The Wife's Confession.

VIII. That in the spring of 1870, on Tilton's return from a winter's absence, he noticed in his wife such evidences of absorption of her mind in Beecher that in a short time a estrangement took place between her husband and herself, in consequence of which she went into the country earlier than usual for a summer sojourn. After an absence of several weeks she voluntarily returned to her home in Brooklyn on the evening of July 3, 1870, when, and then and there, within a few hours after her arrival, and after exacting from her husband a solemn promise that he would do Rev. Henry Ward Beecher no harm nor communicate to him what she was about to say, she made a circumstantial confession to her husband of the criminal facts hereinbefore stated, accompanied with citations from Beecher's arguments and reasonings with her to overcome her long maintained scruples against yielding to his desires, and declaring that she had committed no wrong to her husband or her marriage vow, quoting in support of this opinion that her pastor had repeatedly assured her that she was spotless and chaste, which she believed to be.

No Low, Vulgar Thoughts.

She further stated that her sexual commerce with him had never proceeded from low, vulgar thoughts either on her part or his, but always from pure affection and rich religious love. She stated furthermore, that Mr. Beecher habitually characterized their intimacy by the term "Nest Hiding," and he would suffer pain and sorrow if his hidden secret were ever made known. She said her mind was often burdened by the deceit necessary for her to practice to order to prevent discovery, and that her conscience had many times impelled her to throw off this burden of enforced falsehood by making a full confession to her husband, so that she would no longer be living before him a perpetual lie. In particular she said that she had been on the point of making this confession a few months previously during a severe illness, when she feared she might die. She affirmed also that Mr. Beecher had assured her repeatedly that he loved her better than he loved any other woman, and she felt justified before God in her intimacy with him, save the necessary deceit which accompanied it, and at which she frequently suffered in her mind.

Elizabeth Goes to the Country.

IX. That after the above-named confession by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, she returned to the country to await such action by her husband as he might see fit to take; whereupon, after many considerations, the chief of which was that she had not voluntarily gone astray, but had been artfully misled through religious reverence for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her spiritual guide, together, also, from a desire to protect the family from open shame, Tilton condoned the wrong, and he addressed to his wife such letters of affection, tenderness and respect as he felt would restore her wounded spirit, and which did partially produce that result.

Meeting of Beecher and Tilton.

X. That in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, in consequence whereof, and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, expressed in writing in a paper put into the hands of Francis D. Moulton, with the view to procure a harmonious interview between Tilton and Beecher, such an interview was arranged and carried out by Moulton, at his then residence on Clinton street, Beecher and Tilton meeting and spending then and there for the first time since Mrs. Tilton's confession of six months before. The paper in Mr. Moulton's hands was a statement by Mrs. Tilton of the substance of the confession which she had before made, and of her wish and prayer for a reconciliation and peace between her pastor and her husband.

Mr. Moulton on the same day asked Tilton if he would permit Beecher to address a letter to Mrs. Tilton, and Tilton replied in the affirmative, whereupon Beecher wrote as follows:

Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

"BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1874.—My Dear Mrs. Tilton:—When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me (Moulton) has proved above all friends that I ever had, able and willing to help me in the terrible emergency of my life. His hand lit every that fell upon the storm that was ready to burst on our heads. You have no friend, Theodore excepted, who has it in his power to serve you so vitally, and who will do it with such delicacy and honor. It does my sore heart good to see in Moulton an unfeigned respect and honor for you. It would kill me if I thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister. In him we have a strong friend. You and I may trust him. The past is ended, but is there no future, no wiser, higher, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation and mediate and bless Theodore and my own unhappy self. To do this I let my earnestness, full of the end. You believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly in Moulton's hands, and there I must rest you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by Moulton's hand? I am very earnest in this wish for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage.

"Ever yours, affectionately,
"THEODORE TILTON.

"To Frank Moulton."

On the same day Beecher wrote to Moulton the following:

"February 7, 1871.—My Dear Friend Moulton: I am glad to send you a book, &c.

Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappier creatures that need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we thus united. Would to God, we were all heart and all, that by his kind mediation Theodore, Elizabeth and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things? Is he not capable of the most generously he has carried himself toward me? Of course I can never speak with her again without her permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best.

"Yours truly,
ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

How the Principals Felt Towards Each Other.

XII. That in the following month Moulton, wishing to bind Tilton and Beecher by mutual expressions of good will, elicited from them the following correspondence:

"BROOKLYN, February 7, 1871.—My Dear Friend.—In several conversations with you, you have asked about my feelings towards Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of this kind in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, plot no circumvenance, entertain no enmity, but, on the contrary, am conscious of a warm and kindly feeling toward him, and am ready, whenever opportunity offers, to manifest the same in deed. I am willing to add that I am willing to forgive him, and that I do forgive him, from the bottom of my heart, for all the sin and shame he has caused me. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would echo. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. But others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out towards my friends and towards the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the heaviest burden of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence.

"H. W. BEECHER."

In the above document the last sentence and signature are in the handwriting of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"A Cruel Conspiracy."

XI. That Mrs. Tilton wrote the following letter to a friend:

"174 Livingstone street, Brooklyn, January 5, 1871.—Dear friend: A cruel conspiracy has been formed against my husband, in which my mother and Mrs. Beecher have been the chief actors.

* * * * * * *

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110½.

"I WAS HERE this afternoon and got a glass of beer, and will have another or there'll be a fuss," was the language of the foolish and unfortunate McElliott, on Sunday evening last, a few minutes before he was shot at the Paris House. The question here arises whether the violation of the Sunday law is met by either prevention or cure. Only one week ago, the papers mentioned the unusually large number of unfortunate inebriates who were ready for fines and imprisonment at the Mayor's Monday morning levee; but we really have no recollection of hearing of any measures having been taken to punish the men who shamelessly violated both the statute and the moral law.

THEY have gotten up rather an interesting controversy in Ohio upon a clause in the new Constitution of that State which absolutely prohibits the license of any person to sell ardent spirits. One side asserts that by adopting this clause, all restriction of that traffic is absolutely prohibited, while the others assert that the traffic itself would be rendered illegal, and be placed beyond the reach of friendly legislation. Not having access to the text of the Constitution of Ohio, of course we can only say that they have a very pretty quarrel out there, as matters now stand; and judging from the persistency with which the question is being argued, we apprehend very many will be in a quandary as to whether they will vote one way or the other.

THE *Post* puts on an alarming amount of indignation over "one of the beautiful laws passed by the radicals as soon as they came into power"—meaning the Act which provides for the punishment of all who kidnap negroes or mulattoes. Now as the Act in question was signed by Governor William F. Packer, in March 1860, we cannot just see how the radicals can be blamed for omitting to include in it a provision protecting whites. We have nothing to say in reference to the *Post's* account of Dr. Olds' arrest in Ohio, and the release of Dr. Griswold as a consequence of the repeal of the statute under which Gov. Todd had been indicted; for the whole paragraph is so mixed up and muddled that we defy any one to say what connection it has with itself, much less with the Philadelphia kidnapping case. The very next time the learned pundits of the *Post* undertake to ventilate their wisdom and indulge in their vast fund of moral reflections on the ways of the radicals, would it not be well to examine whether indeed the evil deeds it censures were not the doings of its own friends in the days when the hiss of the copperhead was heard in the land, and while that poisonous reptile was only kept from doing harm by the strong arm of the law.

THE good people of the ancient town of Bedford are to be favored on Monday next with a visit from Pennsylvania's "crack" regiment of volunteers, the Duquesne Greys of this city, who will go into camp for about ten days at Bedford Springs. The Greys were organized in 1831, and are consequently the oldest military organization in the State, except possibly one or two in Philadelphia. From the very start they have maintained a high character for drill, discipline and good conduct, and have the good wishes of all our citizens, especially of those who were in their youth and early manhood active members of the corps, but now wear its colors only on their heads and under their chins.

We could fill a column of very interesting matter with a sketch of the history of the Greys; of their gallant participation in the war with Mexico; of their zeal in 1861, in growing from a single company to a full regiment, on the call to arms which rang throughout the width and breadth of the land that Sunday morning in April, while rebel guns were yet trained on the Stars and Stripes as they floated from the flagstaff of a fort built by the whole Union, to protect from foreign foes an ungrateful city and a rebellious State; and of the long list of officers—from Major General, down through all the grades—which they furnished to the Union armies until peace finally rested upon our torn and distracted country. While the Grays regiment necessarily is composed of men of various political views and sentiments, the fact of its visit to Washington City with full ranks in March, 1873, to take a place in the line of military which graced the second inauguration of President Grant, proves that as a military organization it strives to be only soldiers; and its appearance on Pennsylvania avenue upon the grand occasion alluded to, elicited high compliments from the best class of military critics. In every sense of the word, from its age and from the faithful service of the far larger portion of its members—it is a veteran corps, and we hope it will fully enjoy its Summer trip.

THE Chicago papers freely admit that the people of that city are incapable of self-government, and propose that they abandon the whole fire department to the hands of the insurance companies. We have no doubt it is just as the press in Chicago asserts, and that the insurance companies could run the fire department at less cost and with far greater efficiency than is possible for the city coporation to do. It is surprising to compare the motives which actuate the same individual in voting for directors of a private corporation in which he has, say five thousand dollars invested, with those which govern him in voting for officers of a city within whose limits and under whose laws he may possess hundreds of thousands of real and personal property. We all remember what a losing game it was for the people, when the State run her system of internal improvements. How the positions upon her canals and railroads were used to form snug nests for doless lazy scallawags who were of no use to themselves nor to anybody else; and how rapidly she piled up a debt which we have not gotten entirely rid of, even unto this day. Year after year her outgoes from those sources exceeded her income, and finally in utter despair she may be said to have given the whole of them away. Observe the other side of the question. How a private corporation, in an almost incredibly short time, built a railroad from the eastern to the western limit of the State, and has run it so successfully that no one share of its stock is for sale anywhere. No one procures employment upon the road in question as a reward for anything but diligence and capacity. The official who is detected in any dereliction or duty gets his walking papers at once, and there is no amount of solicitation, no power nor influence can retain him for a single day after he has shown himself to be unfaithful. On the other hand, faithful service and integrity will always be recognized and receive its fair reward in promotion; and the present President of the company in question began in its service in one of the very lowest rounds of the official ladder. It appears that such facts as these ought to bring all the people to consider carefully, whether they act wisely when they choose their agents, from any cause, under the influence of any other motive than a wish for honest and faithful service. A bad man in private life will never become a good one by being placed in public service, and the election of bad men to office is simply a premium—too often paid by good men—to vice and immorality, to utter worthlessness, over those whose lives have been unspotted by even a suspicion.

TREATY-MAKING.

The recent letter of Speaker Blaine, upon the occasion of accepting a re-nomination for Congress, has opened up the whole question of the limits of the treaty-making power. The maxim of Alexander James Dallas when as President Madison's Secretary of the Treasury in recommending the charter by Congress of the new Bank of the United States, he so forcibly remarked, "There is a time when discussion must cease and decision become final," seems to be utterly repudiated by a large portion of our statesmen and writers for the press; and what was decided yesterday is discussed to-day as if it was a novel question, unfenced by precedent and not protected by the practice of the Government.

As far back as 1796, after the treaty which had been negotiated by Chief Justice Jay had been formally ratified by President Washington by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, it became necessary, in order to carry out one of its provisions, that Congress should appropriate a certain sum of money—about $100,000. The whole question was then fully discussed in the House in all its bearings. The friends of the treaty argued that the treaty-making power being conferred upon the President and Senate, and a treaty so made becoming thereby one of the supreme laws of the land, the House was morally bound to do all which devolved upon it in order to carry out that supreme law in all its bearings. Madison, Gallatin, Livingston and other distinguished members of the Congress of that day, warmly opposed the appropriation, but although the Democratic party possessed a decided majority, there were enough who found it convenient to be absent when the vote was taken, to permit the appropriation to be made. It was a common joke in Westmoreland county at that early day, that the member from that district excused himself for not having been present to vote against Jay's treaty, because he had left the House to look after his trunk. Mr. Edward Livingston, then a young member from New York, led off in opposition and Swanwick, of Philadelphia, followed on the same side. Both were replied to by Robert Goodloe Harper, then a representative from South Carolina; Gallatin followed him, and we believe it was in this debate the famous representative from Fayette county, in his youthful heat and fervor, threatened "to stop the wheels of the government" by an adverse vote of the House. Mr. Gallatin was entirely too *Frenchy* for the body to which he belonged, and lived long enough to repent of this, and doubtless of sundry other youthful errors. Livingston, too, lived long enough to find occasion to change position upon this interesting question, for when he was President Jackson's Minister to France in his correspondence with that Government relative to the celebrated five million indemnity, one who had heard the debates in Congress in the Winter and Spring of 1797, and who had read Mr. Livingston's correspondence with the Duke de Broglie, informed us that he had found the French Minister using Livingston's old arguments against the Jay's treaty appropriation, and that Livingston was using in reply thereto, the very logic with which old Nat. Smith, of Connecticut, had demolished him in the old debate in Philadelphia.

If Congress—the Lower House, we mean—can refuse to fulfill a treaty made and ratified by the President and Senate, then is the treaty making power participated in by the Lower House, in the very teeth of the Constitution itself. From the day when Congress first assembled, on the 4th of March, 1789, down to this time, while a hot opposition has frequently argued in behalf of extreme propositions, no vote of that body has ever ratified an idea so subversive of good faith and of fair Constitutional construction.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It is past finding out why, where there are so many suitable locations in Pittsburgh upon which to place the proposed new Postoffice building, without entailing any unnecessary cost upon the people, there should be developed an apparently resolute determination to place that structure upon the eastwardly side of Smithfield street between Third and Fourth avenues. Mr. Mallett stated many months since that the location in question would render necessary the cutting away the Cherry alley front of the lot to a level with Smithfield street, in order to keep the ground floor rooms dry and afford a proper light for their convenient occupancy. Now let us see what all this would affect. Fourth avenue, and Third avenue as well, must be graded down to that level, and also cut down to a proper ascending grade as far as Ross street. Fifth avenue from Smithfield street to Ross, must also come down, for the necessary grading of both Grant street and Cherry alley would produce a necessity for cutting—or rather blasting it away. Grant street, from Third to Sixth—or possibly to Seventh avenue, must also be placed in the hands of the contractor and his men; and the cutting down of Fifth avenue would bring Wylie street within the unfortunate category, and Sixth avenue must also have something taken off its surface at its intersection with Grant. Now what would all this cost? Would it come out of a levy upon all the taxable property in the city, or would it be assessed upon the property fronting upon the streets and alleys in question—property which may be regarded as already devoted to destruction by the intrigues of a few selfish and inordinately greedy men, who would sacrifice the general interest in order to add a few thousands to the value of their own real estate. Besides all this digging and blasting, there would come along with it a terrible bill of damages to real estate which must be paid by somebody. Will it fall upon the city treasury and be drawn from the pockets of all the people, or will it be assessed by a board of viewers upon real estate which they, with their acute vision, can see has been benefited by all this grand manœuvre to level the inequalities upon our city's surface, which so far have been regarded as benefits instead of blemishes. Then after all these things have been paid for, will come a handsome little bill against the city for relaying the water pipes over all the ground in question, and for their repaving.

Really in these days, when the muttered thunder of the public displeasure is sounding in every ward of the city at the enormous taxation beneath which all are complaining, the squad of self-seeking persons who are at the bottom of this abominable raid upon the property and money of their neighbors and fellow citizens, may well plume themselves upon their nerve and cunning, in undertaking and carrying out so quietly such a wholesale system of public plunder. We cannot for a moment, believe that the Treasury Department has been fairly and properly informed upon this question, and we have no hesitation in saying that if the people of Pittsburgh are to have their property destroyed as by an invading army, and be only remunerated by a tax upon their fellow citizens, amounting to at least two millions of dollars, they will come to the unanimous conclusion that they are paying too dear for the whistle, and would decidedly prefer a Government Building with a far less expensive foundation.

Did our city contain no level streets affording equally eligible locations for a Postoffice, a good excuse could be presented for what under present circumstances is simply a ruinous piece of wasteful extravagance; but to tax a people already overtaxed, for the special advantage of a small and unprincipled knot of selfish traders upon their presumed influence with Government officers, is simply iniquitous, and nothing else. No other city is so treated. We have a meagre appropriation to meet an absolute public necessity; and we are told that if that is not enough to purchase the requisite amount of ground, our own people must make it up to the required figure; and when even that has been done, those who have come to the aid of the public treasury are to be told that the Department prefers a location which will materially inconvenience a large number of our people and entail a heavy burthen upon the rest. We are among those who think that so far as favors are concerned, Pittsburgh has a right to claim better things from the present Admistration, and we are not without hope that, however powerful the ring may claim to be, the Treasury department will refuse to ratify action so utterly indefensible.

POLITICAL.

THE "principles" of the Democratic party are very strong—whisky and repudiation.

HON. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, of Manch Chunk, at present one of the Congressman at large, is frequently mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship to supply the place made vacant by the expiration of the term of Hon. John Scott.

THE West Chester *Village Record*, one of the ablest Republican newspapers in the State, and an ardent supporter of Judge Butler for the Supreme bench nomination, says the attempt of the Philadelphia ring to bring about the nomination of Parson for Judge of the Supreme Court "is the boldest endeavor to create public sentiment in favor of a weak candidate for the highest office on the ticket ever perpetrated."

TRUMAN SMITH, ex-Senator of the United States from Connecticut, has written a letter to Senator Brownlow on the future of the negro race. The communication was written *apropos* of the civil rights bill. Mr. Smith thinks the measure uncalled for; that it is fraught with misfortune to both races, but particularly to the negro race. Prejudice on account of color is the evil it strikes at. This evil should be extirpated by other means than legislation.

AMONG the Conservative candidates for Congress from Virginia are usually counted R. M. T. Hunter, General Fitzhugh Lee, a nephew of the late General Robert E. Lee, and during the war a commander of a cavalry corps in the Confederate army; Captain George D. Wise, nephew of Henry A. Wise, and late Commonwealth's Attorney for Richmond; ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, who was the predecessor of Governor Kemper, and the first of the Governors of reconstructed Virginia; General W. B. Taliaferro, who was in command of the Confederates for a good while at Charleston; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, General R. T. L. Beal, also of the late Confederate army, and Judge Robert Ould, who was the Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE RICHARDSON and his family will pass the Summer in Lower Canada.

THE statement that Professor Longfellow is writing a biography of Charles Sumner, is without foundation.

YEARS ago one of the articles of Tilton's faith was, "I love one woman, and revere her as the queen and mistress of my home." Now?

THE New York *Evening Post* calls him "Senator Matthew Carpenter, of Wisconsin." The Senator does not like to be called Matthew, because Matthew is not his name. His name is Mathias.

CAPTAIN THOMAS, of the Greece, has received a gold medal from the Humane Society for the rescue of the passengers of the Europe. Silver medals have been given to the officers and bronze medals and two pounds each to the men who went in the boats.

DAVID STILES died at Dubuque, Iowa, September 24, 1873, aged 108 years. According to the New Haven *Register*, he was born in Woodbury, Conn., May 21, 1765, and made a Mason in Lodge No. 16, at Toronto, Canada, in 1797. His grandfather was President of Yale College from 1777 to 1795. In 1833 he was landlord of a hotel in the village of Chicago, and one of the twenty-eight voters who organized a local government there.

LADIES' FASHION NOTES.

THE hats designed for croquet are Japanese shape, and entirely covered with white muslin, finished by a black velvet bow in the centre.

BLACK grenadine over-dresses, embroidered in long black India stitch, and made heavy with fine cut jet beads, are among the most stylish of the season.

FOR $3 dollars you can get a handkerchief and necktie to match, of linen lawn, with a deep hem, headed by a narrow band of blue or rose ribbon, stitched in place by a herring-bone pattern.

JABOTS are again in favor. The most elegant of these are of Mechlin lace, arranged so as to form five or six shells, with loops of delicate colored crape in each shell, and a bow at the top.

BONNETS are decidedly larger. As a general thing, they have wide brims, of a slightly scooped shape, reversed a little at the left side of the front, and trimmed with crushed roses and buds of the peach blossom pink color, and a frontal garland of mignonette and heliotrope.

THE most fanciful little garment that is introduced among Summer styles is the colored silk apron, trimmed with a pleated flounce or white muslin edge with Valenciennes. The pockets are trimmed with narrow pleatings, with a broad ribbon running around each side, to tie behind. But one width of silk is used, and the corners are square.

TIES, sashes and kerchiefs of white and pale colored India silk, delicately embroidered, are among the novelties. Also, light mufflers of white and light-colored pongee, either in brocaded self-colors, with bright band borders, or stamped in some gay pattern. They are worn slipped through the spherical scarf-ring of gold, French gilt, frosted or oxidized silver.

LADIES spending the Summer at the seaside, welcome the bathing cloaks, which are to be put on dry when leaving the water, and worn across the beach, to conceal the moist figure. They are made of turkish toweling, trimmed (what is there in these days unfrimmed?) with Oriental braiding, and cut loose and very long. They cost from $12 to $15.

A TERRIBLE FATE.

The Accident at Watkins Glen.

The Elmira *Advertiser* gives the following account of the terrible accident at Watkins Glen, which resulted in the death of a very estimable young lady, Miss Ruth Van Etten, of Auburn: "She came out with an excursion party of a dozen or more companions, arriving at the Glen about noon. The accident happened a little above the second stairway from the entrance to the Glen. The Glen is narrow at that point, with precipitous sides rising many feet from the bottom. The pathway is quite narrow, too, but we should think sufficiently protected by a stout railing to forbid any fear of danger or anything untoward happening. Miss Van Etten stood leaning on this railing looking into the abyss below. In some unaccountable manner—either some loose dirt or a slippery stone being the cause—she lost her footing and slid down between the lower rail of the railing and the edge of the precipice into the gorge below. She first struck on the rocks on the opposite side, bounded back to the same side down which she fell, a distance of at least ninety-five feet. She was literally dashed to pieces at the bottom, her neck being broken and her brains crushed from her head. She was taken to her home on the return boat. The young lady is well connected and highly spoken of, and her untoward fate cast a feeling of gloom through every circle where it was known. She was about twenty-five years of age."

Love, Marriage and Death.

A rather singular instance of marriage and death was related to us the other day by a friend, says the Terre Haute *Express*. Though the circumstances took place several weeks since, it is not generally known, and will be news to nineteen-twentieths of our readers. A young man of this township sought the heart of a young lady. His love was reciprocated, and in a few weeks from the first interview the two plighted their troth and were made one flesh. In three weeks from the day these two young hearts were made to beat as one, the angel of death entered the threshhold and claimed the young wife. The next day after her demise she was laid away in the silent tomb to moulder back into mother dust. The husband wept bitterly and would not be comforted. He had lost a great prize, and felt it keenly. But we always heard it said that a bawling cow soon forgets her calf; and the old adage proved too true in this case, for in just exactly three weeks from the day his wife breathed her last, this weeping, wailing and boohooing husband married her sister.

PASSENGER AGENTS.

Rules Agreed Upon at the Recent General Conference.

The following are the rules agreed on at a recent conference of the general passenger agents of the New York Central, New York and Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies:

Free passes or tickets of any kind will not be issued to any officer for the purpose of influencing traffic.

Return tickets will not be sold at less than full passenger rates to live stock drovers.

Passenger agents are not allowed to issue free passes, and all passes now in their hands are revoked.

The established through passenger rates adopted by the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association, with full proportions, will be collected upon all through tickets of every class.

Only 100 pounds of baggage will be transported free upon each ticket sold, and all excess in weight will be charged for at tariff rates. An allowance of 250 pounds is made to trans-continental passengers.

Summer excursion route tickets to places of public resort only may be sold only in June, July, August and September, at rates based upon not less than two cents per mile, and such tickets shall be so issued as not to reduce through rates between business centres, and shall not be sold to and from points west of Buffalo, Niagara, Johnstown, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Wheeling or Parkersburg, Va.

No other round-trip tickets will be issued or accepted.

Through rates from Boston to the West will be advanced to the sum of local rates by way of Albany, except that the maximum difference between Boston and New York rates shall be four dollars.

Through rates from other New England points shall be advanced accordingly.

The Erie, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company shall sell, from Boston and points on the line north of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at $1 higher by way of New York than the rates by way of Albany.

The same through rates shall be adopted eastward and westward.

The remaining rules reduce materially the number of New York agencies for the sale of tickets, and the whole are subscribed respectively by C. H. Kendrick, general passenger agent of the New York Central; J. N. Abbott, of the New York and Erie; D. M. Boyd, Jr., of the Pennsylvania, and L. M. Cole, of the Baltimore & Ohio.

THE PARIS GARDENS.

A Queer Little Yankee Woman.

The funniest person I have seen for a long time was a chubby little old maid from Connecticut, who, hearing me speak English, introduced herself to me at the Salon a few days ago. She had come over to Europe all alone, she told me, and what she came for was a marvel to me, for a more ignorant, little personage it has seldom been my lot to encounter, and whatever induced her to come so far to see a country of which she had heard so little was a perfect riddle. She knew nothing of history, and never even heard of such a place as Versailles, and as to the pictures, her delight at finding somebody who would tell her what they were all about was extreme. But when I attempted to explain their subjects to her, I found the task one of considerable difficulty, for she knew nothing whatever about the subjects themselves. She never had "heard tell" of such a woman as Cleopatra, the mythological subjects puzzled her dreadfully, the historical ones were no better, and only the scriptural ones seemed to awaken some familiar idea in her mind. At last we came to Bertrand's lovely picture of Romeo and Juliet. "Are they dead, or are they asleep, and who are they?" she asked all in a breath. I informed her that the picture represented Romeo and Juliet lying dead before the gate of Juliet's tomb. "Ah h-h!" the ejaculation, taking off to take a better view of the figures. Then, after a long scrutiny, she turned to me again: "French people, weren't they?" she asked. I could bear no more. I fled precipitately in the opposite direction, and astonished the sober guardian of the Architectural Department by indulging in wild shrieks of laughter before a huge drawing of a Grecian temple.—*Lucy Hooper in Phila. Press.*

DANCING.

Dangers of the Amusement.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "At an inquest held in London on the body of a young lady who died suddenly, a few hours after attending an evening party, of apoplexy, the Coroner remarked that it was a pity to say anything against so healthful and pleasurable an exercise as dancing," but it most certainly produced apoplexy in certain cases. The cases in which death is directly produced by dancing are happily rare, but the seeds of death are often sown in a ball room, not so much from dancing as from the circumstances under which it is carried on. For instance, what can be more likely to produce apoplexy or some serious illness than the practice of eating ices when thoroughly heated by violent exercise? Again, the atmosphere of many a ball room, crammed as it often is with three times as many people as it can comfortably contain, is itself enough to poison any one not acclimatized to suffocation by previous training. Then there are the sudden changes of temperature to which young ladies, insufficiently clad, are exposed on leaving the heated rooms as they return home, over-tired, and in precisely the same condition under which such changes of temperature are likely to affect them if they have any tendency to lung disease. The late hours also which are necessarily kept in the season cannot be otherwise than very prejudicial to the health of both young and old, and probably cause many illnesses that are unjustly credited to other sources. There is, in truth, great need of reform in most of the social habits of the present day, and the wonder is not that one young lady is killed by dancing, but that any, with the strongest, survive the amusements and dangers of a Summer in London."

An Old Rat.

The following rat story comes from Massachusetts: After a shower, a few days since, a number of rats were seen to go down the roof of the old Cowe & Hatheway Hotel, West Brookfield, to the eaves trough to drink. A party watching their movements counted twenty-one, and among them an old rat with five young ones approach the spout, the old mother holding a straw in her mouth, and the five little ones each holding the straw and being led in this manner to the edge and placed in a row. The old one took the first one, winding her tail around it, letting it down to the water, and then placing it to ride right in the row of small rats. Then she took the one at the left, and letting it down to drink, placed it to the right again, and so on with the whole; after which, they all took hold of the straw, and the mother, with the straw in her mouth, led them back to their hole.

A Windfall to Mrs. Gen. Bristow

The journey of Secretary Bristow to Kentucky was not one of pleasure. It was caused by the death of an uncle of Mrs. Bristow, and the necessity of preparing to administer upon a large estate. This uncle of Mrs. Bristow, who was very wealthy, left but two heirs, Mrs. General Bristow and her married sister, to whom the whole of the entire estate was willed. Gen. Bristow was made by the will sole executor of the estate, and his business in Kentucky was to make arrangements to enter upon his duties as executor. Mrs. Bristow, under this will, thus comes into the possession of about a quarter of a million of dollars. Mrs. Bristow returned to Washington from Kentucky with the Secretary, and will spend the heated term at Deer Park, the new and favorite watering place on the summit of the Alleghenies, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Bank for Savings,
N. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rohm, G. Fullana-bee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 5 Union street.

MOCHA COFFEE—JUST RECEIVED in small bags for family use; also, choice old Government Java, green and roasted; for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and 5th streets

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

EXTRA
During the
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Dress Goods, Outside Garments, &c.

Real Japanese Silks, worth 40c, at 18½c.
Fine Japanese Silks, worth 62½c, at 31c.
Super French Silk Poplins, worth $1.75, at $1.00.
Good Black Dress Silk, worth $1.25, at $1.00.
Heavy Black Dress Silk, worth $2.00, at $1.37.
All Linen Dress Goods, worth 25c, at 12½c.
Yard Wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 45c, at 25c.

BARGAINS IN
Silk Pongees, Choice Colors.
Cashmeres, Silk Repps, &c.
Best Black Dress Silks.
Striped and Plain Dress Silks.

LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES IN
Ladies' White Summer Suits.
Ladies' Linen Suits.
Alpaca and Hernani Suits.
Misses' and Children's Suits.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Mourning Shawls.
Summer Shawls.

Splendid Bargains in
Hernanis and Grenadines.
Black Hernani Suit Pattern for 75 cents, containing fully 20 yards.
All 12½c. Silk Striped Grenadines.
Best Hernanis and Grenadines at very low prices.
Best Hernanis, 2 yards wide, extra bargains.

For Ladies' & Children's Wear.
Fine White Flannels, all kinds and qualities.
Silk Embroidered White Flannels.
Gauze and silk Warp Flannels.

JULY PRICES.
Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp
HATS AND BONNETS
Closing out at
25c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each.

PARASOLS
AND
SILK UMBRELLAS.
AT HALF PRICE.

SASH RIBBONS
At lower prices than ever before known.
A small lot of
Children's Braided Suits
At less than cost.
Persale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn
SHIRT WAISTS.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisets and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.
Extra good Bargains on
HOSIERY, GLOVE, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
OUR NEW SYSTEM.
RETAILING FOR CASH
AT
Wholesale Prices
A GREAT SUCCESS.
IT SUITS THE TIMES.
"One dollar saved is one dollar made." With 48 you can buy $4 worth of many kinds of goods, and in other lines of goods will buy as much as 25 did under the old system.

Ladies' London length H se	11c
Gents' Fancy ½ Hose	17c
Children's Fancy ½ Hose	13c
Ladies' Kids, all colors	96c
Men's Fine Undershirts	48c
Ladies Corsets	93c
Men's Fine Wool Shirts	$1 85
Pins, or Hair Pins, per paper	3c
Spool Cotton, 200 yards	3c
White Mosquito Nets (per 12 8-7 yards)	68c
Keep Cool with GIANT Fans	9c

Man Hung in Carlisle's Window on a Fan Chain.....17c
FROM AUCTION,
Ribbons, Lace Sacques, Fans, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, etc.
Mad. Demorest's Summer Patterns just received.
J. D. CARLISLE,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

White Lawn Suits.
White Lawn Suits.
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
At extremely low prices, at
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between G. H. GHRIEST and C. C. MACKEY, under the firm name and style of GHRIEST & MACKEY, has been dissolved this day.
The Steamboat and General Freight Agency business will be continued at the old stand, corner Market and Water streets, by C. C. MACKEY.
Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1874.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GOOD BARGAINS!
During the Present Week, at
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, &c.

At 8½c, Yard Wide Unbleached Bleached Muslin.
At 10c, Fine Unbleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c, Extra Fine Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Extra Value in Bleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, New Styles Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 8½c, New Calicos with Side Bands.
At 8½c, Best Calicos, New Styles.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, at low prices.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels and Towelings, extra bargains.
At $1, Extra Large White Bed Quilts.
At $1.75 and $2.00 Linen Lap Rugs.
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities.
Feather and Straw Tickings.
Shirting Checks, Cheviots and Chintzes.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, &c.
Cornices, Loops, &c.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.

Carpet Department
Well supplied with
Carpets, all kinds.
Oil Cloths and Mattings,
Hall and Stair Carpets.
Rugs, Mats, &c.

Mosquito Nets, all colors.
Mosquito Canopies.
Fly Nets, for Windows.

128
Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
"B." & "B."
Special Bargains in
Three Cases Sheetings.
9-4 Brown Sheetings at 30c.
10-4 Brown Sheeting at 35c.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 40c.
The above are put up in short pieces of 12½ to 20 yards, to suit families.
At 12½ Cts., the best
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Ever sold for the price.
Dress Goods.
Of all kinds, AT A SACRIFICE, to close the season.
27 inch Stripe Poplins at 12½c., reduced from 25c.
27 inch Plain Dress Goods at 25c., reduced from 50c.
27 inch Silk Mixed Poplins at 50c., reduced from 75c.
Ladies' White Suits,
Ladies' Linen Suits.
Ladies' White Lawn and Swiss Polonaises.
Children's Linen Suits at about one-half their value, from $2.50 up.
Parasols at half price.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, very cheap.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Pa., July 18, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of ST. MARY'S COURT, from Lacock street to the old Pennsylvania Canal; for the Grading of CENTRAL STREET, from Fulton street to Sheridan street, and for the Grading of VINIAL STREET, from Vinial street to the Troy Hill road, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
jy18:d79 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., July 13, 1874.
City of Allegheny, ss.
DOGS.
All persons within the limits of the City of Allegheny are hereby notified that the ordinance against allowing dogs to run at large from July 15th to September 15th, will be rigidly enforced, under which they have "security put on a good, strong, substantial and safe muzzle, so as to effectually prevent said dog from biting or snapping," as required by said ordinance, and all dogs unmuzzled will be impounded and destroyed as authorized by the ordinance aforesaid.
jy14 HUGH S. FLEMING, Mayor.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 10, 1874.
Notice to Parties Interested.
The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Rhine street, from Ilen street to the city line having been duly confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs, and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
jy10-e61 Controller.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 10, 1874.
Notice to Parties Interested.
The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Rhine Run avenue, from McClure avenue to New Brighton road having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
jy10-e60 JAMES BROWN, Controller.

NOTICE.
The Citizens of Allegheny City are Notified
To be Economical in the use of Water,
As owing to a serious accident, the New Works will not be running for some time. The old machinery is not capable of supplying the city if the water is wasted. The use of hose and the running of fountains are therefore prohibited until further notice is given. This order will be enforced so that there will be a supply of water in case of fire and in order that the residents in the upper portion of the city may be supplied.
WM. PALMER,
Superintendent Water Works.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck er's Patent Alarm Till, Grocer Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
22 Wood street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

RGAINS!
Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Summer
HATS AND BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
Complete assortment of
French Flowers and Ribbons.
Ladies' Neck Wear.
New Sashes and Sash Ribbons,
Beaded Trimmings and Belts.
Black Laces, all kinds.
New Embroideries.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,
All qualities and sizes.
An Extra Bargain at $1.
Ladies' Genuine Kid Gloves,
Worth $1.50.
Ladies' and Children's
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Full assortment of Gentlemen's Fine White Dress Shirts, Summer Underwear and Men's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS
FOR
REMODELING THE HALL
OF THE
House of Representatives of Pennsylvania,
AT HARRISBURG.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNA.,
HARRISBURG, July 20, 1874.
In pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved 16th day of March, 1874, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk, until AUGUST 5TH, 1874, at noon, for the work and materials necessary in remodeling the Hall of the House of Representatives. The proposals to

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. Hoed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kuhne,
A. J. Doerhoff.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
DAVID R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue,
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 27,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostsinger, J. F. Hawkrotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Rugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. WOODS, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neer, Thos. Smith,
J. C. Anderson, Wm. McKee,
W. McGregor, Stephen Mercer,
Thomas Booth.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874.

This is the season between crops, and the money market has in consequence reached its dead point. The produce of last season has been forwarded to where it will be consumed, and the money for it has passed into our banks. The farmers are busy harvesting. The new crops have not yet begun to come in, and no money has been called for by the country to move them. At the East business is at a standstill, and the leaders of the commercial and financial world are at the sea shore or in the mountains. These causes are sufficient to account for the great quiet in financial circles. There are few borrowers at the banks, and rates of interest are unusually low. In short, there are the days when everything seems unprofitable and, in the language of the good book, the grasshopper is a burden.

Our mills are running with more orders than is usual at this season of the year, but the proprietors all complain that prices are so low there is no money in the business, and that they are running solely to retain their trade and give employment to their workmen. Those who manufacture railroad supplies are complaining of dull times, but live in great hopes of a good fall trade. They reason that the railroads have not made any purchases for supplies since the panic, consequently they must, before winter sets in, put their roads in good working order. There is no doubt but many railroads are now in a bad way, and it will be impossible for them to delay much longer their needed repairs.

WESTERN BANKS.

Some of the Western banks, instead of asking for additional circulation, continue to retire some of their existing circulation under the new law. A large bank in St. Louis has within a few days retired a considerable portion of its circulation. It seems certain that there will not be any profits upon the $56,000,000 for withdrawal from the Eastern States until very late in the fall, if at all before the meeting of Congress.

WORK OF THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The work of the Redemption Agency daily increases. Most of the currency returned is in bad condition. Some of it is so unwholesome that it is probably a decorating process will become necessary.

COMPLAINTS OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

The London *Times* prints the complaint of an English firm to the effect that it had applied for a contract to supply rails for the Berlin and Anhalt Railway—that its tender was lower than those of their German opponents, but that the government decided in favor of the Germans on account of their nationality.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113⅝	113⅞
U. S. 5sos—1881—coupons	116	116
6-20 1862	113⅜	113⅝
6-20—1864	114¼	115
" 1865	115	115⅛
" 1865 new.	116⅛	116⅜
" 1867.	117⅛	117⅜
" 1868 coupons.	117⅝	117⅞
15-40's	112	112⅜
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	111	111
10-40's—coupons	112¼	113

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93⅝	93⅝
Erie	32	31⅝
I. C.	95	99
L. S. & M. S.	1⅜	1⅜
C. C. & I. C.	17	17
St. Paul	35	36⅛
Do. Preferred		54⅝
Michigan Southern	73⅝	73⅝
Do. Central	67	70
North Western Common	57⅜	57⅝
Do. Preferred	85	85⅝
Rock Island	98⅛	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		87⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅜
Western Union Telegraph	71⅝	71⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅜	25⅝
Union Pacific	16⅜	16⅝
Toledo & Wabash	35⅛	35⅜
Colorado and Alton.	10	
Adams Express	107	107
American Express	60⅜	60
U. S. Express	60¾	60
W. Fargo & Co. Express	75	74
Quicksilver	10	10
Panama	110	110
Fort Wayne	92¾	92⅝
Merchants Union Express		75
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	25⅛	28⅝
Do. Pref	18	30

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	69¾	
" scrip	102	
Reading	33¾	37⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	124	
Oil Creek	5⅜	5⅝
Lehigh Valley	63⅛	63⅝
N. Y. C. & R. W.	84	
Central Transportation	4 ⅜	4⅝
Rmotre do.		55
P., C. & St. L. Bonds	68	

NEW YORK, July 21, 1874.

Dullness was again to day the characteristic of Wall street markets, not even reports of Lake Shore dividends being able to enliven the Stock Exchange. Foreign exchange was steady and firm, with 486¾@487¼ for sterling as a basis of business. Mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. for prime sixty days, and 6 to 7 for four months. Gold opened at 110¾, declined to 110, and closed at 110⅝. The carrying rates were 2, 2¾ to flat. The clearings were $19,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $256,000. Government bonds were firm in late afternoon dealings. State bonds were quiet. Stocks in early dealings, showed a decline of ⅛ to ⅝ per cent., followed by an advance of ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. At the second call the market was quiet at a slight reaction. During the last hour of business the market continued quiet on very narrow changes, closing steady in tone. The widest change was in Lake Shore, which fell off from 72⅞ to 71⅝, and later rallied to 72¾. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list were only ⅛ to ¾ per cent. Among the sales to-day were 15,900 shares Western Union, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore, and 3,000 St. Paul.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 113⅝; do of '64, 113¾; do of '65, 117; do of '65, new, 116⅝; do of '67, 117¾; do '68, 117⅞; 10-40s, 113; new 5s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 92½; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 10; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 59; Pacific Mail, 44¾; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 47½; Michigan Central, 70; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 57¾; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 98; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 35; do preferred, 53½; Toledo & Wabash, 35; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 92½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 25; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 73; Burlington & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 73⅝; Panama, 17; Illinois Central, 95; Union Pacific, 26½; Union, 82¾; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 1⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 21¼.

LONDON, July 21—5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾@92⅝; account, 108⅜; 5-20s '67, 105⅝; new 5s, 103⅜; New York Central, 92; Erie, preferred, 45.

PARIS, July 20.—Rentes 62f. 10c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 21, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise continues fairly active, but the market at present has no new feature worthy of special notice. The inquiry for the leading staples is to supply immediate wants, although there is a fair business in the aggregate: as regards prices there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, and with stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping. Sales reported at $@$4 ₱ brl, as to quality.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $2.50@$ ₱ bushel, the outside for choice navies when free to ship. Light supply.

BUTTER—We can report a steady demand with regular sales at 20 to 25 for good to choice table packed. Blackberries sold to day at $7@8 ₱ stand of two bushels. Raspberries in very light supply and quiet at $@$2½.

CHEESE—There is a steady jobbing demand for Ohio Factory, and we can report sales at 12@13.

EGGS—Under the influence of increased receipts and diminished demand, the market is weaker, and we reduce our quotations to 12 for strictly fresh, guaranteed as such.

FLOUR—The market is generally reported quiet but prices remain unchanged. Spring Wheat Flours, $5.75@6.25; red winters, $6@6.25. A straight lot of choice Minnesota cannot be had under $7.40@7.50, but dealers are making it in with cheaper flours at $6.25. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GREEN TRUCK—Cabbages still quotable at $@$3 ₱ brl. Tomatoes coming in freely and dropping off at $@$4.50 ₱ bushel. Cucumbers dull and lower; $@$2.50 ₱ box. Potatoes. It is thought, have touched bottom, as it is said that freezers will generally cover actual cost: selling at $3.75@4 ₱ brl. Onions, $5.26 ₱ brl.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, and so far as we can learn no changes have occurred in the features worthy of special notice. Sugars continue to move freely, and it is about the only article in the grocery line in which there is any activity. Coffee continues quiet and weak, with very full reports of lower rates. Sugars and Molasses in light stock and firmer—fancy Syrups are held higher east. Currants, Prunes and Raisins less active, fresh fruits taking their place.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 11¾; Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 11; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24. Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages: loose, 28½c. Old Government Java, 36c. Rio tea, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 60c; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 45c; Porto Rico, 60@70c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 85; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65c; Molasses Drips, 55 to 60, as to quality.

RICE—East Carolina, 9½; good, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Patna, 8¾c.

GOLD.—There is considerable activity in some kinds of grain, but the demand is confined entirely to supplying immediate requirements, while prices, since the date of our last report, have undergone no quotable change. Wheat is quotable at $1.20@1.25 for new and $1.25@1.30 for old, according to quality. The arrivals of Oats have been increasing somewhat within the past day or two, but as we have said has been met by accumulation and the recent sharp advance is still maintained; sales reported at 64@66 according to quality. Corn, both Ear and Shelled, is in light supply and there is some inquiry; sales of the former, free in elevator, at 80; the latter may be quoted at 80@82. Rye is quiet and unchanged, at $1@1.05. There is little or none here, but there is not much inquiry, as the distilleries are mostly all stopped.

HOMINY—$4.50@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—The arrivals of baled are increasing and the market is unresponsive to easier rates, as quotations must be quoted at $20@$, according to quality and condition.

POTATOES—The market is a shade firmer, and it is believed prices have touched bottom, but as yet there has been no advance: we continue to quote at $3.50@4 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable at 40@50c ₱ pair for young, as to size and condition, and 60@75c for old.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 16; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 10½; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 13½; Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17½. Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, do, $12.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½ to 10; Rib Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 11¼; Clear Rib Sides, 11. Mess Pork, ₱ brl, $12.00. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 9 to 9½; Refined, summer use in packages, 13; half brls, 13½; buckets 14 to 15; caddies, 14½; 5 ₱ do, 14¾; 3 lb pails, 15½; 5 do pails 15¾; 8 do pails 15¾.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is in light supply and higher; quoted at $3.00@3.75. Flax Seed unchanged at $1.60@1.65. Clover Seed—no demand.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3 cts ₱ lb for good mixed.

TALLOW—As in light supply and there is some inquiry for it; quotable at 6¾@7c ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 21, 1874.

Notwithstanding the large strike, noted in our last report, and the continued shrinking of the product, Crude is still holding its own; it was worth fully as much to day, according to telegrams, as it was yesterday, and if anything the general tone of the market was firmer; immediate shipment quoted at 70@72½c ₱ brl at wells; 72½@73c free on cars.—Tidioute was held at the even dollar. It was expected yesterday, in view of the strike in question, particularly as it was in new territory, that the market would weaken and decline, but thus far these expectations have not been realized. Refined continues to be a let out for large buyers, and further declines: quoted to day at 13½@c delivered in Philadelphia, which brings the price down here. Naphtha is the usual 8c ₱ gallon, 7c ₱ lb on cars. Some of our refiner think that the market has no bottom, but it will soon have to stop shrinking, as it is about down to a point now that it can scarcely be made for, even if the raw article was furnished free.

The Barrel market, notwithstanding the continued depression in oil, is firmer, and prices are higher: coopers quoted at $1.40@1.50 and city make at $1.80@1.65.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L Irwin	Waring Bros.	146
Citizens	Tack Bros	720
National	Warden F & Co.	763
Sanford	Warden F & Co	875
King & Co	Waring Bros.	170
Braum	Waring Bros.	440
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co	350
Warden & O	Warden F. & Co.	50
Central	J P Logan	105
Total		4,566

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	179
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	240
Do	Sunbeam O W	241
Do	Lions O W	240
Stevenson	Liberty O W	317
Owners	Citizens O W	778
McKelvey	Vesta O W	635
H McKelvy	Cosmos O W	317
McKelvey	Hurricane O W	468
Bankhall	Model O W	480
Total		3,721

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, July 21.—In Wheat the past week we have had much variableness and only a moderate degree of activity, the strong feeling that distinguished the market this day week was of short duration; the light arrivals here and at the lake ports, which imparted so much confidence to the week prior to our last, has been neutralized by the character of the advices from Great Britain and the Continent, and although the receipts were light, and the rates of freight lower, the reduced limits to the English orders, and in some instances the withdrawal of orders, have greatly added to the depression and heaviness, and the business of the week has been very unsatisfactory: early in the week the advices from France and Germany of very heavy protracted rains, brought out buyers for the Continent, and prices further improved; later, a change in the weather on the Continent checked the demand, and this, coupled with the glowing accounts from the South and West of our own crops in very plain to be seen that the immediate future of prices must depend upon the weather in Great Britain and on the Continent, from our advices from Germany, Austria and Russia, we think their crops will be below an average, and in France they do not promise as well as they did a fortnight since, but what the real damage has been by the recent floods is as yet impossible to state. It is very certain the receipts in Great Britain will be much below an average, and this must be made good to some way from the Continent. Our reports of the Wheat crop are favorable, with the exception of Minnesota; there the prospects are by no means flattering. With the surplus of the country will be large, as we have harvested the finest crop of Winter Wheat ever known in this country, probably exceeding that of the previous year by 25 @0 @0 bushels; this of itself is cause for congratulation and encouragement at these times, the future this is the kind of inflation that we can stand with out demoralizing trade, but without a large foreign demand for it low prices seem inevitable hence business men must keep well posted from day to day of the changes here the reports of the week are 9,263 bbls against 7,200 bbls the corresponding week last year.

The features of our Sharp market the past week have presented a contrast to those that characterized it the previous week: due in a great measure to falling off in the local and export demand and to the unfavorable turn in the Wheat market. The export demand has fallen off, the Liverpool and London orders are few, and in no case the limits to prices reduced—this in the face of a decided falling off in the receipts at the Lake ports and in the shipments thence, is quite unexpected to the trade and we have to note a material decline in most grades under $5.75; strong Baker's Extras have sold well at further advance, though since Wednesday they have ruled quiet but steady; the Provincial demand has been moderate for the low grades and we find the stock of West is increased, but of other descriptions there is a slight reduction; this is especially true of Minnesota Extras of high grade. Choice old Family brands have been in moderate demand at some concession. The New Wheat Flour now arriving is of very fine quality and commands full prices. "New Patent Process" is to steady demand, but at lower figures for the low grades; we find there is an increase in the number of brands of this description. The low and medium grades of Winter Wheat Extras have been extremely unsalable, and could only be sold promptly by submitting to lower figures. Very good Winter wheat Extra Family can be obtained at from $6.25@6.75 ₱ bbl. Millers should operate with great caution, and watch the daily changes here and elsewhere. The exports of the week are limited, reaching 40,990 brls, against 38,384 brls the corresponding week last year—Tribune.

Broom Corn Prospects.

Messrs J. M. Atwater & Brother of New York, have issued a circular giving reports from the broom corn districts of the country concerning the growing crop. The reports are included in the dates between June 30 and July 6. On the whole, they go to show that the crop will not be large, though in some localities a fair yield is expected. In many districts the acreage planted is less than last year, and the stand bad and uneven, because it was found necessary to replant, owing to bad seed. At the present time the crop is suffering from the effects of the drought and the ravages of insects. Less corn was planted at Champaign and Oneida, as much as at Arcola, but the prospect is not encouraging; and more at Orion, Tuscola and Tuscola. In Ohio more than the same amount was put in this season as last. A slight increase is reported in the Scioto Valley, and a decrease in the Miami. Later reports from Ohio state that the crop is injured by the dry weather and bugs. In Wisconsin the prospect is fair. In Virginia the yield will be smaller; also in Tennessee and Kentucky. The reports generally admit that there is very little old brush in the country.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber Hentz & St; 1 do South S P Mill; 1 car lumber Upper C G Hussey & Co; 6 do brls Central Ref Co; 1 do g stone F Alden; 50 brls m oil H O Vantine; 1 ox organs L H Norton; 4 crts w in shape T C Hagger; 11 pcs machinery J J Campbell; 8 brls frames J W Morrison; 2 kegs paint G Feaman & Co; 50 bars kegnails A McClure; 10 dz chairs F Echenlaub; 12 do H Berger; 100 o brls O A Wormcastle; 52 brls tar E J Wilkins; 1 car lime Watt & Co; 1 do Sherrard & Bro; 1 do M J Harvey; 4 tubs cheese J Daub; 6 dozchairs Irwin & Sonlor; do C G Hammer & Son; 8 boxes do Jones & Laughlins; 2 do Irwin & Co; 2 cars ice T McCoy; 26 brls 109 sks flour 10 kegs o meal Shoemaker & Co; 25 cases matches J S Dilworth & Co; 25 do Carter Bros; 20 do Kramer & V; 25 do Arbuckles & Co; 45 pcs s pipe W Hutchinson; 1 car f clay W Smith & Son; 5 casks d knobs Jacobus N & Co; 5 kegs paint J J Patterson & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—5 brls oil Green Bros; 1 car malt J Franchelmann & V; 285 hides Hammett and Schmidt; 10 brls o l W H Irwin; 45 do eggs H J McCracken and J A Graff and Co; 24 do W H Graff and Co; 1 car lumber Fuller Land Ind co bag H Schnelbach; 130 bags seed Stebbis R and Co; 25 brls apples Adler R and Co; 10 balls tobacco Pretzfield Bro; 15 do Fiscous and 8 5 brls alcohol G A Kelly; 2 do greens Henderson Bros; 2 brls beef J Bartlett; 1 car shoulders R Owens; 100 tres lard 10 brls hams E H Myers and Co; 1 car spelter J McQuiston; 100 brls flour F H Segmayer; 1 car do J W Roberts; 1 do p lead Keystone B Co; 1 do hams Res H and K; 250 hides Hartley McK and Co; 10 brls spirits J J Speck and Co; 50 tres lard J H Parker; 3 carsw hy W Miller; 1 do tobacco Laning and McK; 1 do J M Peet; 1 do middlings H J Hilmen; 3 do hams F Bellen and Co; 1 do Hay McBane and A; 1 do lumber Ic Boyd; 1 do iron W Springer; 100 pkgs lard 60 brls m pork E H Myers and Co; 65 do W B Hays and Son; 2 cars flour owners.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car lumber C A Wormcastle; 10 brls oil H Voskamp & Co; 10 do R S Hastings; 1 car 8 stiff Knox & Son; 80 brls flour A Klepfer & Co; 2 do skeins Strado D Wallace; 1 car lumber J corn D G Stewart; 148 sks wheat 7 do rye McHenry & Hacker; hay 1 do shorts H Schumacher; 1 car lumber J Maloney & L; 73 tres hams E H Myers & Co; 25 cases cement C A Snell & Co; 50 brls apples J E Graff & Son; 41 do J & Graff & Co; 1 do pavement Stevenson & C; 1 car stoves A Depp; 35 bags twine Watt L & Co; 52 brls flour S Lindsay Jr & Co; 18 do hats Swayne R & C Mig Co; 1 do flour J W H & K; 1 car hay W McCreery; 1 do s iron brown & Co; 1 do e corn L C Newson; 35 brls apples Vandergrift & S.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R.—76 cars coal N Y & C G O Co; 22 do same Co; 20 do Armstrong & Co; 1 do lumber Pittsburgh Co; 1 do lime W J Baughman; 2 do bark A Holstein; 4 do iron Phillips N A Co; 2 do ice Chas H L Co; 2 do shingles Boyd & Son; 1 do stone J Swan; 1 do junk W J Hammond; 1 do bark Lopez & H; 1 do carboys Irwin & Co; 12 do do Greene J L Lowry; 2 do lumber 1 do tools Harrison and Bro; 9 do stone Howard and Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car s stuff 1 do hay 1 Hipple; 1 do flour R Knox & Son; 1 do lumber R Patterson; 1 do J Jack & Son; 1 do lime Holmes & Co; 1 do stoves J M Hammond; 1 do tobacco Ingal 1 do bran Hack 38 1 do stoves W League; 1 do H C Rhodes; 107 bgs oats J A Steel; 25 brls 1 oil Pearson Co.

RECEIPTS OF PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—8 cars wheat Marshall K & Co; 4 do corn Hussey Miller; 2 do L G Graff & Co; 1 do oats M F Heron & Co; 1 do barley M Weil & Co; 1 do screens I Hipp et.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of DAVID NEASE, deceased, late of Allegheny City, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

H. B. WANE, Administrator.

Main street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
my27-cds-W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH WAGON WORKS of Allegheny City, Pa., will make an application for a charter of incorporation under and in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 29th day of April, 1874, under the name and style aforesaid, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing WAGONS, OSBURNES, CARS, BUGGIES, and other vehicles, together with AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in the works formerly owned by Phelps, Pace & Co., Allegheny City, Pa., with a capital stock of seventy-five Thousand Dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, payable by installments.

A. C. PATTERSON,
Attorney for Applicants.
jy22-15

July 20, 1874.

MARSHAL'S SALE

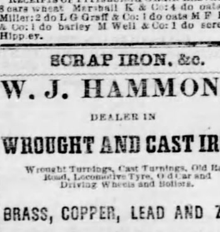
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, the Steam Tug

ATHLETIC,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c. Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of Abraham Campbell and William Shanta.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

July 15, 1874. jy18-c57



MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, but closed dull, unsettled and lower; No 2 spring at 91.09@91.10¾; closed at $1.10 seller August; $1.08¾@1.04 do September; No 2 spring $1.02; rejected 92c. Corn firm and a shade higher; No 2 mixed 42¾@43c; closed at 42¾c bid for spot or seller July; 41¾c bid for seller August; rejected 41¾@42¾c. Oats steady; No 2 28@28½c; closed at 28c spot; 29½c bid seller July; 35¼c bid seller August; 41¾@41¾c seller September.

WHISKY—85c.

On call board this afternoon: Wheat $1.10¾ seller July. Corn quiet and firm at 42¾c spot; 43¾@43½c seller July.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton quiet and lower. Middling upland 12c. Flour dull, heavy to favor; moderate inquiry; sales 7,000 brls; low extra Western and State at $4.50@5.10; white wheat extra $6.20@6.40; extra Ohio $4.90@7.00. Wheat is little better demand. No 2 spring at $1.07@1.08; No 2 Milwaukee at $1.09; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.31. Rye, Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn opened firm and closed quiet; western mixed 78@79½; western and closed quiet; western mixed 78@79½; western yellow 79@80c. Oats firmer; sales 80,000 bush at 56@57c for white. Hops and Groceries quiet, white 7@27c. Hay quiet. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Petroleum 48c spot, 36½c August; refined 29½c. Tallow dull at 8½c. Pork steady; sales 400 brls; mess at 20@20½. Pork excited and firmer; new mess $21. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Pickled bellies in fair demand. Lard advanced to 9¾c; middles quiet; long clear 10½c; short clear 10¾c. Lard firmer at 9¾@10c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Cotton steady at 16½c. Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower at $1.06 bid. Corn dull at 36@36½. Oats firm at 26@26½. Rye scarce, firm at 81@82c. Barley quiet. Pork steady at $20.50 bid; buyer July. Lard; demand fair and market firm; summer prime kettle 10½@10¾c. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 7¼c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 10@10½c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand. Whisky dull at 93½@93¾c. Whisky: demand good at full prices; 95c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Flour quiet, weak and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; new western red $1.25; new white $1.40@1.50. Rye $1.05. Corn in good demand and higher; new western in sacks 52@53c; receipts 3,200 head; total for week 7,000; market opened dull, with not sufficient sales to establish prices. Afternoon sales 1,000 head; but little change; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 10@10½c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand. Whisky dull at 93½@93¾c. Whisky: demand good at full prices; 95c.

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Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No 2 new white Wabash at $1.30; No 2 do at $1.25; No 1 white Michigan at $1.30; seller $1.16; No 1 Kentucky white $1.45. Corn active; high mixed cash and seller August 42½c; August 42½c; low mixed cash and seller July 42c; white 41c. Oats a shade higher and quiet; No 2 30@c seller August.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard street and western superfine $4.25@4.50; Wheat dull and weak; Ohio and Indiana $1.28@1.35. Corn firmer at 77@78c. Oats firmer at 65@70c. Rye dull. Provisions firm. Pork $21.00. Bulk Meats nominal. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½; clear rib sides 11½; clear 11¾c. Bulk Meat firm; shoulders 7½c; clear sides 10¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at 91.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9 3-32d; Orleans 9 5-32d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 5,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Average of wheat for the week 10½; 3 do 11; club do 11 @12; red western spring 9s 10d@10s 7d; red winter 10s 3d@10s 7d. Corn 27s 3d.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour, Oats and Rye unchanged. Wheat active at $1.05@1.15. Corn active and 2@3c higher; shelled unchanged. Bulk Meats: demand good at 7¾, 10½ @10¾c. Lard 13½@13¾c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Cotton steady; middling 16½c. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn firm and held at 80@85c. Oats nominal at 55@60c. Hay quiet and receipts active at 22½@23½c. Bacon: demand fair and prices advanced to 9½, 11½@12c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 21.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.35; amber winter $1.30; extra white Michigan $1.42. Corn quiet at 74@75c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1.16. Corn quiet at 75@76c. Oats firmer; No 1 State 36c; No 2 do. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Wool active and firmer; sales unarcs: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fine delaine and X at 40@42c; do fine delaine 38@39c; medium 32@33c; coarse 46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 45@46c; medium 30@32½c; coarse 46@46c; combing washed 46c; do unwashed 40c; Canada combing 40c; fine unwashed 35@36c; coarse 34@35c; extra and fine delaine washed 45@46c; extra and merino pulled 42@43c; No 1 and superfine pulled 40@45c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 21.—There was a moderate movement of staple cottons and woolen goods from first hands and jobbers, and the tone of the market is firm. Wool goods are to good demand by western jobbers. Arnold's dull spring cloths are in fair request, and the fur side boast styles. Oriental dark prints opened at 10c for fancies; 12½c for staples for special styles and robes. Foreign goods are dull.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Cattle: receipts 1,655 head; total for the week 8,400; market active and firm; buyers and sellers nearly apart; but sufficient sales to establish quotations. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,200 head; total for week 7,000; market opened dull, with not sufficient sales to establish prices. Afternoon sales 1,000 head; but little change; market slow, with but few offerings; Yorkers $@$4.75; heavy hogs $4.50@4.75.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber Hentz & St; 1 do South S P Mill; 1 car lumber Upper C G Hussey & Co; 6 do brls Central Ref Co; 1 do g stone F Alden; 50 brls m oil H O Vantine; 1 ox organs L H Norton; 4 crts w in shape T C Hagger; 11 pcs machinery J J Campbell; 8 brls frames J W Morrison; 2 kegs paint G Feaman & Co; 50 bars kegnails A McClure; 10 dz chairs F Echenlaub; 12 do H Berger; 100 o brls O A Wormcastle; 52 brls tar E J Wilkins; 1 car lime Watt & Co; 1 do Sherrard & Bro; 1 do M J Harvey; 4 tubs cheese J Daub; 6 dozchairs Irwin & Sonlor; do C G Hammer & Son; 8 boxes do Jones & Laughlins; 2 do Irwin & Co; 2 cars ice T McCoy; 26 brls 109 sks flour 10 kegs o meal Shoemaker & Co; 25 cases matches J S Dilworth & Co; 25 do Carter Bros; 20 do Kramer & V; 25 do Arbuckles & Co; 45 pcs s pipe W Hutchinson; 1 car f clay W Smith & Son; 5 casks d knobs Jacobus N & Co; 5 kegs paint J J Patterson & Co.

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LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The French Government Opposed to M. Perire's Bill.

A Manifesto by Don Carlos.

Particulars of the Capture of Cuenco.

SPAIN.

Manifesto by Don Carlos.

BAYENNE, July 21.—Don Carlos has issued a manifesto guaranteeing religious toleration, engaging not to disturb the sale of church property at present completed, promising a representative but not a revolutionary Government, undertaking to restore the finances of the country and insuring liberty so far as it is consistent with order. The manifesto concludes as follows: "If the rebellion continues, we shall stifle it with cannon. Those who reject our proffers of conciliation to-day, will be compelled to submit to the law of the conqueror to-morrow."

The Capture of Cuenco.

MADRID, July 21.—An official report of the loss of Cuenco has been received: The defence was brave and obstinate to the last. On the 13th the Republicans defending the faubourg Corretes repulsed three assaults made by Don Alfonso with 8,000 men. The Carlists ultimately captured the faubourg. The Republicans retired to the principal square of the town and refused to surrender. Four more attacks were made upon them, in each of which the Carlists were met with a repulse. During the morning of the 15th, after the firing had lasted fifty-six hours, the Carlists gained the square. The Republicans began to retreat to the citadel, when they suddenly encountered a fresh force of 4,000 Carlists, who, by some unexplained means, had gained possession of the citadel. Gen. Galesias, the Republican commander, and all his officers and men then surrendered as prisoners of war. The Carlists sacked and burned many houses, murdered a number of inhabitants, made heavy requisitions for provisions, demanded a contribution amounting in the aggregate to two years taxes paid by the city, and destroyed fortifications. The enemy report their losses at 150 killed and 700 wounded.

FRANCE.

The Government Opposed to Perire's Bill.

PARIS, July 21.—The Government on Thursday will announce its opposition to M. Perire's constitutional bill. The recent ministerial appointments make it still less probable that the bill will be adopted. If it is rejected, the belief is that further discussion on constitutional proposals will be postponed until November, and that the Assembly will be prorogued next week.

The Brussels Congress.

PARIS, July 21.—In the Assembly to-day the Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that it was impossible for France to hold aloof from the Brussels Congress, but the Government would undertake nothing in connection with it without the consent of the Assembly. The Government will insist on the exclusion of naval questions, in accordance with the example of England.

GERMANY.

Postmaster General Jewell.

BERLIN, July 21.—Hon. Marshall Jewell, the newly appointed Postmaster General of the United States, has arrived in this city from St. Petersburg, on his way home. He is engaged in inspecting the German postal service, and says he finds some arrangements which may be applied with advantage to the American postal system. Mr. Jewell will leave in a few days for Paris.

WEST INDIES.

Dockray's Sentence Commuted.

HAVANA, July 21.—The death sentence pronounced against Dockray has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment by President Serrano, at the instance of Captain General Concha.

Cuban Army Officers.

KINGSTON, July 21.—General Quesada and staff, of the Cuban army, have arrived here. Their destination is unknown.

WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 22, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, clear or clearing weather, light, variable winds, no decided rise of temperature, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 21, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 79; Cincinnati, clearing, thermometer 74; Fort Sully, clear, thermometer 68; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 68; Keokuk, Iowa, fair, thermometer 70; Leavenworth, Kansas, fair, thermometer 81; Louisville, Ky., threatening, thermometer 73; Memphis, Tenn., fair, thermometer 85; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 80; New Orleans, clear, thermometer 87; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 85; St. Louis, Mo., threatening, thermometer 75; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 69; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 81; Yankton, fair, thermometer 68; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 84; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 71.

GEO. H. ERN, Observer.

SOLDIER'S ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The Annual Examination at Phillipsburgh—Remarks of Dr. Wickersham and Others.

The school is under the care of Rev. W. G. Taylor. The Committee of Examination this year were Hon. J. P. Wickersham, L. L. D., Prof. Curry, Deputy State Superintendent, and Prof. Luckey, City Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

The exercises were opened by the classes in vocal music, followed by specimens of class drill in oral exercises. The black boards were covered with specimens of map drawing. After which the exercises were conducted by Dr. Wickersham in one room and by Prof. Curry in an other. The higher grades received the most attention, but the lower grades were not passed without examination. This was the best examination the school has ever sustained and the results were most highly satisfactory to the State Committee, as their remarks will show.

Prof. Curry in his remarks, among many other things, said, "This year I have visited many schools, and some that make much greater pretensions than this school, but I am free to say, that from this examination to-day, they cannot say, 'We are superior to the Phillipsburgh Soldiers' Orphan School.'"

And among other good things Prof. Luckey said, "I am delighted to be here to-day and witness the educational progress of the school, and to see the beautiful surroundings of these children, and to congratulate Prof. Taylor and his lady and these teachers on their success on this great work. Though I had often heard of this school, I had not the slightest conception of what was being done here, and the magnitude of the work. I have always been proud of being a Pennsylvanian, but never so much so as to-day, when I see what is being done for these soldiers' orphans at this school.

Dr. Wickersham said, "I am delighted to be at this examination to-day. I am not so foolish as to undertake, by this examination, to classify each scholar in their grades, but I have undertaken by this examination to understand the general progress of each grade, and the manner and the character of the teaching, and I am here to say, and I mean just what I say, that there is developed by this examination the evidence of hard and thorough work on the part of both teachers and scholars, and I am highly delighted with the success that has crowned their efforts. And I further say, that this examination shows a superiority, in this school, over any of the schools I have examined this year. Three years ago, two other schools fairly contended with this school for the pre-eminence, but this year they will not compare with this school.

In what much pleases me is the *order and thorough discipline* that is every where apparent in the arrangements of the house and school. And with the superior *sanitary* arrangements, there not having been a single child in the hospital for over twenty seven months. And with the *cleanliness* of the children and every thing that pertains to the house, and the special attention that is given to the *moral, religious and social instruction and culture* of these soldiers' orphans here, and with the thorough and systematic *industrial* training given to these wards of this great State, and especially the *industrial* training of the *girls* in all the duties of the household, who are taught, practically, in the classes, I am pleased with the large and fine sewing room, with abundance of light and air and every convenience (each girl has a drawer for her own work, five sewing machines, three Wheeler & Wilson's, one Howe and one Singer) that the girls under experienced teachers are taught here as in the school rooms, in classes the whole art of such work, mending, darning, sewing with the needle and on the machine and that every girl before leaving is able to make herself her entire freedom outfit. This is an education of incomparable value to any girl.

The *clothing* in this shool, as we find on examination, is better and more abundant than in any other school, and I do not know how Prof. Taylor buys it for the amount allowed by the State for clothing.

I wish here to thank Dr. Taylor, that he has introduced, under a professional teacher, not only singing, but thorough culture in the principles and practice of music, both vocal and instrumental, as this is the only Soldiers' Orphan School in the State that has done so.

I would say, that of all the Soldiers' Orphan Schools of the State, under my superintendency, were in the same condition with Phillipsburgh, I would sleep sounder at night.

Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D., President of Beaver College, closed with some excellent remarks, such as only a scholar and successful educator could make.

All visitors expressed great satisfaction with the results.

The committee, visitors and children all sat down to and enjoyed a good dinner. Five orphans received State diplomas.

THE statement that Longfellow is writing a biography of Charles Sumner is authoritatively denied.

HOME NEWS.

Fell Over a Precipice.

Richard Wieman, while playing with some companions in Richardson's Quarry, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, fell over a precipice fifty or sixty feet high, and had both arms broken and his head seriously cut. The physician thinks he will recover.

Suicide by Hanging.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest last night in Hampton township on the body of Catharine Beltzer, a native of Germany, who leaves two children, who had committed suicide the evening previous by hanging herself on a rail fence with an apron. A verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered.

Wills Filed.

The will of Hugh Glasgow of West Deer township, was yesterday admitted to probate by Register Gray. The decedent left all his personal property to be divided among his children, and directed that his farm in Clinton township, Butler county, should be sold and also divided among the children, after his two grandchildren had received $100 each from the proceeds of the sale. Charles Gibson and John Caldwell are appointed executors.

The will of George L. McIntyre, late of Plum township, was also admitted to probate. He bequeaths all of his property to his wife under certain conditions, which, if not complied with, the same is to be divided equally among his surviving children.

The New Postoffice Site.

The *Post* in speaking of the probable selection of Third avenue for the new Government Buildings says:

The site selected for Postoffice buildings, may be purchased, the houses torn down, but it will remain a waste or at most a temporary building placed upon it; but no permanent structure will be built until it is graded which must be done by the property holders specially interested, or the city at large. The cutting down of Fourth street to the requisite grade, involves Cherry alley, Grant street and Fifth avenue. The cost of grading solid rock, independent of the damage to buildings will be simply enormous, as it certainly includes the destruction of the Court House and perhaps St. Paul's Cathedral. I would be well for our taxpayers who are now on the war path to look into this little job in time, and save mass meetings and indignant resolutions some years hence.

More of the Ellis Case.

Yesterday a Mr. George Brawdy appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information charging one Orrin D. Levis with forgery. Mr. Brawdy in his information alleges that Levis forged a name to a note under the firm of Levis & Brawdy, which note was endorsed by J. B. Poor, and the money was drawn upon it. He further alleges that no such firm existed, and he never knew that his name was upon the note until it was protested. This, it seems, is not all of Mr. Brawdy's complaint, for he makes another information, before the same magistrate, charging Orrin D. Levis and J. B. Poor with conspiracy. The defendants were arrested and furnished bail for a hearing.

In the case of Poor vs. Ellis, for forgery, before Alderman Butler, a hearing was had yesterday, when the defendant was jailed for Court in default of five hundred dollars bail. Before Alderman Nesbett in the case of Wagner vs. Ellis, the defendant was also held.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Superintendent Atkinson Gives His Opinion Upon it.

Mr. James M. Atkinson, Superintendent of the Water Works, has expressed his opinion as to what it would be best to do, under present circumstances, to secure a full supply of water in this city. He states that in his opinion there is considerable doubt whether, under an emergency, the old machinery would be sufficient to secure a good supply. The gentleman advises that one compartment of the Hiland reservoir should be completed as speedily as possible, and that one pair of the new engines should also be finished. Under this arrangement the city could be furnished with enough water for all purposes for four or five years, at any rate. One compartment of the Hiland avenue reservoir would hold thirty-eight millions of gallons of water, which is more than five times the quantity held by the Bedford avenue reservoir. Mr. Atkinson thinks that if this plan be pursued the new Water Works might be finished in time, and the expenditure of about one million dollars postponed for the present, and the supply made sufficient for all emergencies. The gentleman, however, wishes it stated that he is not in favor of stopping any work, and does not wish to become involved in that controversy.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

An Old Merchant on the Situation—What the Business Men Think.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Being an old resident of this city, having done business here for over thirty-five years and a property holder, I have concluded to speak out against the outrage of locating the new postoffice between Third and Fourth avenues. In the first place, my business property is located south of Fourth avenue. Therefore, if I had any selfish motive in this matter I would be in favor of the lower site for the new Government buildings. But when I look back for thirty-five years and see how business has moved from the lower parts of Wood, Market, First, Second and Third avenues, up towards the upper end of Wood street, Liberty street, Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, I am astonished to think it can be possible that the city is to be checked and driven backward for the purpose of gratifying a few. I have conversed freely with my neighbors on this matter, within the last few days, and I have not found a man who is not directly interested in the Fourth street site, but is of the same opinion about it that I am. Is it to be located for the sole purpose of getting up a job for contractors and a select few? The business men of this city are beginning to understand why the new Government buildings *must* go to Fourth street, and if I am not mistaken, they will be heard from when the opportunity comes around.

MERCHANT.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1874.

ALLEGHENY WATER SUPPLY.

Meeting of the Water Committee.—The Arrangements for an Increase in the Supply The Law Against "Wastage" to be Enforced.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night in Superintendent Paul's office, Chairman A. D. Smith presiding.

A petition for a water main on Sarah street was referred to the Superintendent to examine and report.

Chairman Smith then made a statement in regard to matters at the Water Works. An air chamber had bursted, and that had thrown all the engines out of service, except one. The work of repairing the break, however, had been completed, and all the old engines were at work, and the water in the basin was rising. He and Superintendent Paul also had secured an engine to pump water into the mains from the river, near the Sand Street Bridge, and had also engaged to have the engines at Messrs. Mathias, Owens & Co.'s mill in the Ninth ward, employed in pumping water into the lower mains so long as there was any necessity therefor. The chairman therefore thought a full water supply would thus be secured.

On motion of Mr. Long, the action of the Chairman and Superintendent was approved.

The waste of water by citizens was discussed. It was stated that, notwithstanding notices that had been given, the waste was still going on in certain localities.

The Chairman said some people argued that they paid their water tax and therefore had a right to use all the water they wanted. They did not seem to be aware that the Committee had power to stop this water.

Mr. Long said he thought that the waste was generally through forgetfulness on the part of some people. He never, therefore that the Mayor be asked to instruct the police to interfere in all cases where the wastage was noticed, and to first request the people to be more careful, and then if the waste was continued to inforce the law.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Long in illustration of the necessity for economy, said that in his locality, owning to the scarcity during the day, sure fire mill had to stop, and thus fifty or sixty hands were thrown out of employment.

Similar instances were related by other members of the committee.

Mr. Brown moved that the chairman, on behalf of the committee, be instructed to issue notice to the citizens warning them not to waste the water under penalty of the law. Carried.

Adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Preparing Business for Councils.

Last evening the following committees held meetings in Allegheny to prepare business for the meeting of Councils on Thursday evening:

City Property!

The Committee on City Property was presided over by the Chairman, Mr. Cochran.

The bill of Wm. Hazlitt for $970 for "extras" on the Seventh ward engine house was referred to a sub-committee for examination.

On motion of Mr. Price, the sub-building committee was instructed to have a well dug in the yard in the rear of the Ninth ward engine house, and to drain the property and in case one was needed on the Seventh ward engine house property, to have the controller advertise for proposals.

A Committee was appointed to examine the different kinds of apparatus offered for heating the City Hall. Several bids were received—one from Edward Burne, from Craig Bros., and from Blake & Shotwell.

The bill of Robert White of $136 for flooring the Grant engine house was ordered to be paid.

The Sub-Building Committee was instructed also to keep hereafter the Controller posted as to any city work while in progress, in order that he might be able to act advisedly in paying out moneys therefor. The chairman therefore thought a full water supply would thus be secured.

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Adjourned.

TAXPAYER'S MEETING.

The Residents of the Lower Wards in Council.—Appointment of Committees.—What the Taxpayers Have to Complain Of.—Speeches of Captain Ward and Others.

A meeting of the taxpayers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards was held last evening in the Grant street school house. The attendance was not large.

Mr. Duffy called the meeting to order and nominated Dr. Gallaher as chairman.

Mr. McClain then stated that the object of the meeting was to nominate nine persons from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards, from whom two should be selected to represent their ward in the Central Taxpayers' Union. He moved that the Chairman be requested to appoint nine persons from the Third ward, which was carried.

Mr. Rafferty thought the Chairman should receive nominations from the several wards.

Mr. McClain suggested Mr. Rafferty for the Fifth ward.

Mr. Rafferty thought that as he was a member of Councils he could not serve.

The Chair thought that was no objection.

The following names were then suggested for the Fifth ward: George Glass, B. Rafferty, A. B. Hayden, John Kelley, Dr. Greenawalt, Sam. Carson, John Reily, George Schaefer, Thomas Coyle.

The Chairman named the following persons for the Third ward: John Shipton, A. Steinmeyer, Capt. R. W. Baldwin, John Kaiser, John D. Brown, Dr. H. Coffin, C. Slagle, Dr. T. J. Gallaher and Capt. Gus. L. Braun.

From the First ward the following persons were named: James T. Kincaid, Capt. Andrew Miller, H. W. Buffum, A. T. Keating, James Reese, William Rinehart, Paul Ree, Louis Glaskowkampf, and Ernest.

From the Second ward the following persons were named: Aaron Floyd, F. C. Negley, William Woods, John M. Irwin, John McD Crossan, James L. Marshall, John Wilson, Dr. A. A. Arthurs, T. H. Lane.

Mr. O'Keefe moved that the chairman, in conjunction with Mr. McClain, appoint a committee for the Fourth ward.

Mr. McClain called upon Mr. Rafferty to address the meeting.

DIDN'T WANT TO SPEAK.

Mr. Rafferty thought that the meeting had been called to hear what the tax-payers had to say. He thought the people should be heard and not councilmen. He would therefore decline saying anything, but he would take what he heard into the Council chamber.

Mr. Buffum, having been called for, stated that he was deeply interested in this question, as he could hardly afford to pay the taxes assessed on his property. He did not feel inclined to speak.

Captain Ward said he did not belong to the ward, but he was a citizen, and he thought he ought to have some rights, but he really did not know whether he had. There was no business man who if his employes were neglecting their trust, would go round whining about the matter. To such people would call him he was a d—d fool, because he could discharge his employes.

COULDN'T BE DISCHARGED.

But the city had a number of employes who it appeared could not be discharged though they were ruining the city. The Municipal Loan board had sat until they had rolled up salaries to the amount of $30,000. A pretty board of equalization, when every man saw they knew nothing about what they were trying to do. Every man was a stockholder in this city who paid taxes. Was there ever a board of stockholders that did not meet, elect their directors and see how things were going on. The stockholders in the city were walking around whining and complaining, and pretty dead nothing to call to account the servants of the stockholders who were destroying their interest. The speaker then referred to the County Commissioners and the old mode of valuation as contrasted with the present one. Some improvements were made this year. His remarks on this subject were substantially the same as the gentleman has made at previous meetings.

MATTERS AT CITY HALL.

At City Hall things were, if possible, worse. There was a crowd of men smoking and talking and doing just about nothing. Go to the Assessor's office and ask to see any book and you are refused the right to see anybody's else assessment. The reason for this could be found in the fact that the people allowed their representatives to usurp an unwarranted power. If you went down to the City Hall, and it was known you were connected with the taxpayers Union, you were looked at, as if you were some strange creature. He did not blame any department for this profligacy, but he blamed the people. The whole system of prodigality was the fault of the people. He thought the people ought to get better acquainted with the officials. Taxpayers should be left alone so long, that they were surprised if anybody dared to ask any questions. He did not for a moment believe that any of the officers were dishonest. He thought the Controller was a good, square man, and he would be all right if he did not get into these troubled waters. He thought the fellows at City Hall were led into prodigality by the atmosphere that surrounded them. He was in favor of stopping all further expenses. He thought it would be well enough for the people to go to City Hall in their majesty and call upon these men to "vacate the ranch," and if they didn't, to take them by the necks and hang them out.

At the close of Captain Ward's remarks there were loud cries for "O'Keefe," "Braun," and "Rafferty."

Mr. O'Keefe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committees appointed in the several wards be requested to meet, organize and elect two of their number to the Central Committee.

TIME FOR ACTION.

After the resolution had been adopted, Mr. O'Keefe addressed the meeting. He stated that the time had now come for action on the part of the tax-payers. The contest now had narrowed itself down between the tax-payers and the office-holders. Salaries were too high. These men should be paid as men, for instance, in banks. The cashiers got $2,000 a year and had to give bonds in $50,000, and here was a Chief Engineer getting $3,500. There were six men in the Board of Health getting $800 a year, who could be hired for less money. At the school expositions he went high. High School there were a number of pupils who paid, but he had never seen any return of that money. The Committees of Councils should not have the power to vote salaries. When the next assessment had come, and the people were rising in their might. The gentleman continued at some length, claiming that the salaries of the city officers were much too high, when compared with any other kind of labor. Mr. Howard had asked the speaker to call the attention of the taxpayers to the fact that Engineer Lowry had reported that there were in the city quarry 24,500 perches of stone. Mr. Howard said he could not meet Lowry and prove that there were but three hundred perches, and that the loss to the city would amount to $24,000

THE PEOPLE TO BLAME.

Mr. Braun made a brief address, in which he claimed that the people were to blame for much of the prodigality. The Police Committee had reduced the force, and now every day people were asking for this man and that to be put upon the force. Only a day or two ago he was given two petitions for the speeding of street. He referred to the case of St. Clair street. The Street Committee had passed a resolution to lay no more wooden pavements, and now all the property holders along the street had signed a protest against the pavement being laid.

The Chairman stated that the wooden pavement on Wood street was laid without the consent of the property holders. That was the fault of Councils. He claimed that a certain number of men in Councils were to blame for having succeeded in involving the city to its present difficulty. A large part of this responsibility should fall upon the members from the new wards. Before the introduction of the new wards we had sixty police officers. At that time Mr. McCarthy was Mayor, Mr. Mackenzie City Engineer, and he had been